NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIII. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1835. NO. 51.

[For the New England Farmer.]

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

The main object of these lines is to obtain information relative to the culture and uses of lucerne (or French clover), but before I state the particulars which I wish to ascertain, I will mention a few facts relative to another subject.

About the year 1827-8 there was much written and said on the culture of the White mulberry tree, and the manufacture of silk, and ever since the subject has been agitated and is worthy the attention which has been given to it. I obtained in the year 1829, I think, one ounce of mulberry seeds, sowed them about the middle of May, if I mistake not. They came up well, and grew from 12 to 20 inches the same season. The next season I transplanted them, placing them in rows about four feet apart, 8 to 12 inches in the row, which was rather too nigh. They ought to have been 12 to 16 inches at least, if calculated to stand two or three years. The land on which I put the most of my trees proved to be dry and poor; at any rate they grew but very little after the first and second year. I feel confident that the land was too poor, because I had a few taken from the same seed bed, which grew from 6 to 9 feet in one year; whereas those in my nursery grew only from four to six feet in five years. They were stinted, but I hope they will do some good, as I sold some at a low price, and gave away several hundred for the purpose of inoculating with the Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis. I state these facts to show that the mulberry tree will grow on any kind of land, but much the best on good. I sowed some seed since the above mentioned, and transplanted them on good land, which have done remarkably well. I will here state that I kept a few silk worms, one season, just for an experiment, which succeeded well. I found nothing difficult about attending them, which some might be led to believe from reading the minute and intricate manuals or details given by some foreign authors. In fact it is an easy, healthy and good business, which almost any farmer can take hold of. At any rate there is nothing difficult in cultivating the trees, and rearing the worms, and if you get the cocoons, they will fetch a good price without any other trouble than carrying them to market.

Several years ago I obtained five pounds of lucerne seed, and sowed it on about forty rods of ground, which was light, dry, and withal poor; as some said it would grow on poor land I thought I would try it. I put on about four or five tons of manure, and spread and harrowed it in. The seeds came up well, but the most of it died before fall, except where the manure heaps were, where it grew well and continued several years, until I broke it up. Several of my neighbors tried it without any better success. But to come to the topic on which I first intended to write.

I bought of Mr George C. Barrett one pound of lucerne seed last spring and sowed it the 13th of May on about four or five rods of land. The ground on which I sowed the seed is situated in front of my house, has been planted perhaps 30 or 40 years, I know not how long, ever since my remembrance, to beets, carrots, onions, &c. I ploughed it two or three weeks before I sowed it, and on the same day I ploughed it again, and after ploughing dug it all over, and broke the lumps very fine, then raked it two or three times, for I was determined there should be nothing wanting on my part to ensure success. After getting the ground mellowed and every lump and stone off, that was as large as a pigeon's egg, I sowed the seed broad cast, taking great care to have it sowed even. I then raked the ground over two or three times and left it. In five or six days from the time the seed was sowed it was up, and it has grown so fast and handsome that I feel quite proud of it. It is now from 10 to 16 inches high, growing rapidly, the ground completely covered. I sowed it without any other kind of seed. The sprigs or stalks which I send you are fair specimens of the whole. I consider it a very rapid growth or I should not mention it—only 39 days since the seed was sowed.

I wish that some experienced person, who is acquainted with this kind of grass would tell me how to proceed, whether I had best cut it while in blossom, or not cut it at all this season—also whether I had better put on a dressing of manure this fall or not. If this does as well as it promises now, I think of sowing more another year, therefore I want to know what use it can be put to, to the best advantage, and whether any other grass seed had best be sowed with it, and what kind if any. In fact any information relative to the above grass would be gratefully received. I presume I could get much information in the above subject from some of the former volumes of the New England Farmer, but my numbers are incomplete; and I think something on the above named grass would be interesting to others as well as myself.

Truly your humble and obliged servant,

JAMES LEONARD.

Taunton, June 22, 1835.

By the Editor.—With regard to the mulberry, from Mr Leonard's statement, as well as from some others which have been given us verbally, we are led to believe that some writers on silk culture have published opinions which may mislead. Mr Rush observes "All the practical writers agree that the proper soils for the mulberry tree are dry, sandy, or stony: the more stony the better, provided the roots of the trees can penetrate among them. The situation should be high: low, rich and moist land never produce nourishing leaves, however vigorously the tree may grow. They are always found to be too watery." Mr Cobb, however, and some other practical cultivators, with whom we have conversed on this subject, tell us that a soil rich, warm and mixed with much mould is most proper for mulberry trees; and where it is intended to strip the trees frequently for feeding silk worms, doubtless the soil should be of good quality, to enable them to reproduce their foliage without much injury from its deprivation.

With regard to lucerne, we have but little knowledge, except what is derived from books. English writers tell us that the first year's crop is not so large as the subsequent ones, and it retains its vegetative vigor about ten years, when it should be ploughed in; and the soil will be found improved for other uses. "There is one quality, in particular, which recommends the grass for fresh fodder, to farmers in the vicinity of market towns. If mowed as often as the growth will fill the scythe, as it should be for this purpose, it will continue to produce a succession till very late in the season. For fatting bullocks and pasturing swine this grass may be very advantageously used. When it is made into hay let it be cut while quite green, and without much shaking, as the leaves fall off considerably when dry. A little salt added to it when laid in the mow, would be a great improvement."—*Young's Farmer's Calendar.*

With regard to the proper time for cutting lucerne, it seems that in England it is much used for soiling, and cut whenever it is large enough for a good crop, or as Mr Young expresses it, whenever it will "fill the scythe." The Hon. J. Lowell, of Roxbury has been a successful as well as scientific cultivator of this grass for 12 or 14 years. We will here give an abstract of some of his observations on this subject. One piece of land cultivated by Mr Lowell was sown with tall meadow oat grass, in the proportion of one bushel of oat grass to six pounds of lucerne.

"The first crop was very great; it was difficult to decide in this first crop, which excelled, the lucerne or the oat grass. But in every succeeding crop the lucerne predominated to so great a degree it seemed to be the only crop. This was owing to the greater breadth of its leaves. *I never cut it till it flowered.* I made four crops last summer of excellent hay from it, amounting in all to six tons and a half to an acre, and after that it furnished a rich supply of after feed. This crop was seen and admired by a great number of intelligent farmers.

"Having been convinced that it was suited to my soil, I last year laid down an acre and a quarter for a pasture, being satisfied that it is admirably adapted to that purpose. I laid it down with barley, but it grew so fast that I was obliged to cut the barley stalks very short, or else I should not have been able to thresh it, so thick and succulent was the lucerne. I cut over this field once and then depastured it.

"I mention this fact as a remarkable one, because the French writers speak of it as a *very rare* occurrence even in *their* climate that it will bear the scythe the first year."

With regard to top dressing for lucerne, we see nothing in the books. Mr Lowell says, "I have always used gypsum, and perhaps owe my success to that valuable stimulant. I have employed two bushels to the acre."

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

We have been requested by a correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer*, to furnish a list of agricultural books, suitable for a farmer's library. This we do cheerfully, remarking, by the way, that the number of *American* books is very limited; and that in selecting those of foreign origin, we must take much chaff with the wheat. The elementary principles of husbandry are pretty general in their application, while the practical operations of different countries must necessarily be variant, not only on account of difference in climate and soil, but in productions for the market, price of labor, habits of the people, &c. No European system of practice is therefore exactly adapted to our wants, though it may embrace much that is highly beneficial.

Independent of the memoirs which have been published by the Agricultural Societies in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and by the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture in New York, the *American* works on Agriculture, that we have been acquainted with, are, to name them in the order in which they appeared, 1. Dean's New England Farmer; 2. Boardley's Husbandry; 3. Arator, a series of Agricultural Essays, by John Taylor, of Virginia; 4. A Treatise on Agriculture, by Gen. Armstrong; 5. The Farmer's Assistant, by John Nicholson; 6. Lorrain's Husbandry; 7. Essay on Calcareous Manures, by E. Ruffin; and 8. The Complete Farmer, by T. G. Fessenden. These are all worthy a place in a Farmer's Library, as well as the memoirs first named. Of Nos. 1 and 7, new revised editions have lately been published at Boston and Richmond. Of the others copies are scarce, and the memoirs, we believe cannot be purchased. No. 4 is a work of merit, comprising a great mass of interesting matter, detailed with great conciseness and perspicuity. No. 6 was written by an excellent practical farmer, who blended a great deal of useful reading and nice observation with an extensive practice. The writer was a self taught philosopher, who scrutinized narrowly into cause and effect, and we believe was a very successful farmer. The essay on calcareous manures, is an invaluable treasure to all who can avail themselves of lime and marl, as sources of fertility. No. 8 is principally a judicious compilation from the Agricultural papers of our country. A new edition is now in press. There are several American publications which treat of the orchard and the garden, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, as they may be found in all our seed shops.

Of foreign publications upon husbandry, we should recommend the following, in the order we name them:—Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture; Lawrence on Cattle; Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, and, (last, *only* on account of its expense,) Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture. The Farmers' Series, published by the British Society for diffusing useful knowledge, affords an excellent compendium of British husbandry, though but partially adapted to our country.

But neither foreign nor American books ought to supercede the Agricultural periodicals of the day. These abound in communications from our best farmers and detail the improvements which are continually developeing in rural labor. We venture to say, there is not a farmer in the Union, of common intelligence and enterprize, who is ambitious to improve his condition, and who takes an agricultural periodical, that is not more than remunerated for his subscription, by the useful information which he acquires from it. They are generally printed in a form to be easily preserved and they ought to be preserved. We subjoin a list of such as are known to us, for the benefit of the readers of the Cultivator:—

Published Quarterly.—The New York Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, at New York.

Monthly.—Southern Agriculturist, at Charleston, S. C.; Farmer's Register, at Shell Banks, Va.; New York Farmer, N. York; Cultivator, Albany; Tennessee Farmer, Tenn.; Fessenden's Practical Farmer, Boston: Rural Library, a monthly publication of 32 8 vo. pages, N. York.

Semi-monthly.—Farmer and Mechanic, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Weekly.—Genesee Farmer, at Rochester; N. England Farmer, at Boston; Maine Farmer, Winthrop, Me.; Yankee Farmer, Cornish, Me.; Ohio Farmer, Columbus, Ohio, Southern Planter, Columbus, Georgia.

Devoted to Horticulture particularly.—The Horticultural Register, by G. C. Barret, and American Gardener's Magazine, by Hovey & Co., both monthly 8vos., published at Boston.

Devoted to Silk culture.—The Silk Culturist, at Hartford, Conn., and the Silk Worm, at Albany.

To orchards aad the vine.—Coxe on fruit trees; Thatcher's Orchardist; Prince's Pomological Manual; Kenrick's New American Orchardist, and Prince, Adlum, Loubat and Rafinesque on the Vine.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and New York Farmer are from the same press, as are the New England Farmer and Practical Farmer. The Rural Library is a re-publication of American works on husbandry and gardening.

We can neither give the prices of all the books we have enumerated, nor refer to the bookstores at which they can to be had. The periodicals may be obtained, by addressing the editors of the respective works.—*Cultivator.*

LOCUST.

An insect called the seventeen years locust, or technically *cicada septemdecim*, has made its appearance within a few days in the north part of this town. They appeared first in the orchard back of the house lately occupied by Gould Lewis, where they may be seen in great numbers, also in the garden of Reuel Danks, and on the bushes along the road between those two places. Many trees are entirely covered with them, as thick as plums ever are upon plum trees. In the heat of the day they are exceedingly musical, making the air resound with their melodies. They appeared in the same place 17 years ago this season.

The following is we believe a very true account of this insect. They emerge from the ground towards the end of April, and always in the night. On their first coming out they have the appearance of bugs without wings, but the back soon bursts and the perfect fly appears. They begin to lay eggs usually about the last of May; these are deposited in close lines two inches long in the tender twigs of trees. As soon as the young attain their growth in the grub state they fall to the ground and make their way two or three feet below the surface, where they change to the form they have on coming from the ground. They appear about every 17 years, varying according to heat and other circumstances. They are in no way injurious to vegetables except what is done by the hole bored in the wood by the female to deposit her eggs. They are the favorite food of squirrels and many large birds. The Indians consider them a delicate food when fried. They have been used in New Jersey instead of grease for making soap. They never deposit their eggs in pine twigs of any kind.

We are informed that they have appeared in Suffield within a few days in great numbers.—*Westfield Herald.*

Locusts, the scourge of some parts of the land, have made their appearance in this vicinity. In the region of Mount Tom, a few miles south of us, they have just made their exit from crevices in the ground as "thick as blackberries." It is now about seventeen years since the eggs were deposited there and true to a proverb, they are "on hand" ready to serve their customers. The trees and shrubs are loaded with an exuberance of this new fruit and although the kind is not exactly what is wanted, yet we hear no complaints about a lack of quantity. Hogs and hens eat them and it is said that they make to a French palate, most excellent soup. There is considerable nutricious matter in them, their bodies being about the size of a walnut. They live upon vegetable matter and promise to take charge of all the surplus produce in the vicinity of Mount Tom. What with the busy hum of locusts and rattle of snakes, that elevation has *musical* as well as *stinging* attractions.—*Northampton Courier.*

LIQUID MANURES.

In the preceding volume of this work, page 134, there is a very interesting article on the propriety of using liquid manures for purposes of horticulture; a solution of soot and water is therein recommended, in the proportion of six quarts of the former to a hogshead of the latter.—This mixture has been found to exercise a most salutary influence on *Peas*, *Asparagus*, and a variety of other vegetables to which it has been applied. We do not doubt the fact stated, and would here observe that the *soap suds* made in a farmer's family, which is mostly thrown away, is one of the most effective manures that can be applied to vegetables and flowers of all kinds. From an experience of several years, we can testify to its invigorating effects, and recommend its use with confidence. There are but few families, anywise extensive, who do not make a sufficient quantity of this article, in the course of the year, to keep a garden of tolerable size, not only in good condition, but rich enough to secure good crops of vegetables.—*Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.*

POTATOES.

Farmers who have old straw to spare, will find it greatly to their advantage to spread a coating of it over their potato ground after their potatoes are hoed, as it will often contribute materially to the growth of the plant by keeping the soil moist. It will likewise be useful in shading the newly formed tubers from the rays of the sun, especially in dry sandy soils where potatoes are apt to acquire an unpleasant bitter taste from the action of the heat upon them. Most farmers have some old half rotted straw about their barns, and a few

hours in spreading it in this way would be well repaid.

The same objections apply to hilling potatoes as to corn; and the errors of practice are equal in case of both crops. If the object were to turn off the rain *from* the plants, it would often be admirably attained; but this is not the case; and if they are hilled at all, the hills should be broad and flat.—*Genesee Farmer.*

To make Yankee Bread. — Take two measures of Indian and one of rye meal, mix with milk or water, to the consistency of thick hasty pudding, and add yeast—bake in iron pans or iron kettles four or five hours. Eat with fresh butter or other food, and if while warm the better. Yankee bread is very good or very bad, according to the manner in which it is made. We commend it to dyspeptics. The Indian meal should be either bolted or sifted.

Rhubarb Pies. — Gather a bundle of the leaf stocks, *quantum sufficit*—cut off the leaf and peel the stalk of the thin epidermis—cut in quarter inch pieces, and lay them into the crust—cover well with sugar, and add nutmeg, orange peel and spice to taste. The flavor is equal, and many deem it preferable, to gooseberries. The pie-plant is perennial, herbaceous and very hardy. A dozen plants will afford a family a constant supply.

Spruce Beer.—Take three gallons of water, of blood warmth, three half pints of molasses, a table spoonful of essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger—mix well together, with a gill of yeast; let stand over night, and bottle in the morning. It will be in good condition to drink in twentyfour hours. It is a palatable, wholesome beverage.

I was at old Fort-Hunter, on the Susquehannah, above Harrisburgh, in 1828. The highly respectable owner of this beautiful situation, Col. M'Allister, a gentlemen of science and refined observation, treated my fellow travellers and myself with great courtesy, and showed us some household conveniences worthy of imitation, and among others, his Milk-house, Smoke-house and Clothes-line. I thought much of these, and have in part profited by my observation. That the readers of the Cultivator may profit also by these improvements, I will briefly detail them in part.

The Milk-house was built in the northeast side of a slope, near the well, and not far from the mansion. It was composed of stout stone walls, and the roof, which rose six or eight feet above the surface of the ground, appeared to be covered with earth or tile, and was deeply shrouded with the scarlet trumpet creeper, *(Bignonia radicans)* then in splendid bloom. The interior of the house, principally under ground, was fitted up with cisterns, in which water stood nearly to the tops of the pans of milk, which were arranged in them. The house was entered by a flight of steps on the south, and there was a window on the north, which could be opened or darkened at pleasure, to give ventilation. For want of a natural spring, which many Pennsylvanians consider almost indispensable in a milk-house, the water was conducted in a pipe from the well-pump, and after filling the cisterns to a certain height, passed off at the opposite side. The object was to obtain a cool temperature, in the heat of the summer, which greatly facilitates the separation of the cream from the milk, and this object was amply effected, with the labor of working occasionally at the well pump.

The Smoke-house was a wooden octagon building, perhaps 16 feet in diameter, perfectly tight, except the door way. The peculiarities of this building were, it was set a foot or more above the ground, and was perfectly dry, and bacon, hams, &c. were kept hanging around its walls all summer, without becoming damp or mouldy, or being injured by flies; and in the second place, no fire was admitted into the building, the smoke being conveyed into it through a tube from the outside, where it was generated in a stove.

The Clothes-line we saw had been six years in use, without sensible injury, though it had remained all the time in the open air. It had always been wound up, upon a small windlass, as soon as the clothes had been taken from it, where it was protected from the rain by a roof. Several posts, with notches near their tops, were placed in a range upon the grass plat, upon which the line could be drawn and fastened in two minutes, and from which it could be loosened and wound up in as short a time. It is but a small affair, but such small affairs make a large aggregate in ordinary life. "Take care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves."—*Cultivator.*

CURING BEEF AND HAMS.

The following recipe was brought from Ireland about 100 years since, and has been in use with general satisfaction ever since—that is, beef and hams cured by this rule are never salt burnt but remain juicy and tender for almost any length of time.—For a barrel or 200 lbs. of either—

Take 6 gallons of water,
12 lbs. of Salt,
4 ounces Saltpetre,
1½ gls. molasses, 12 lbs. coarse sugar.

This when dissolved and mixed cold, makes a brine for a barrel, which should be boiled over in June and skimmed, and when cold turned on the beef again. The beef should be handsomely cut in pieces, not less than four nor more than 12 lbs. —rubbed with fine salt and packed close, then the brine turned on. Hams should lie in this brine about three weeks before they are taken out to smoke; or if a pint of pyroligneous acid be added to the brine, smoking may be dispensed with.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Parmesan Cheese. — The country between Cremona and Lodi, comprises the richest part of Milanese. The irrigation too is brought to the highest state of perfection. The grass is cut four times a year as fodder for the cows, from whose milk is made the well known cheese called Parmesan. The cows, which are kept in the stall nearly all the year round, are fed during summer on two of these crops of grass or clover, which are cut green, and in the winter on the other two which are hayed. The milk of at least fifty cows is required for the manufacture of a Parmesan cheese. Hence as one farm rarely affords pasture for such a number, it is usual for the farmers or metayers of a district to club together. The milk of 50, 60, or even 100 cows, is brought twice to the farm where the dairy is fixed; the person on whom devolves the task of making cheese, keeps an account of the milk received, and the cheese is afterwards apportioned accordingly. In this fertile plain a farm of sixty acres is considered as a large one. These farms are subdivided into fields of three or four acres, for the convenience of irrigation: a practice which in the course of a few years, impairs the quality of the grass to such a degree, that it becomes necessary to discontinue it. In this case the sluices of the Gora are shut, the ground ploughed in autumn, and in the following spring sown with hemp, which shoots up to a great height; when this is pulled, the ground is sown with leguminous plants. In the next spring it is sown with oats, which grow to the height of six or seven feet. The richness of the soil being thus sufficiently subdued, it is next cropped with wheat. Maize is then sown in the following spring: a second crop of wheat succeeds, and finishes the course of cropping. The ground is then left to itself, and is immediately covered with herbage. During the winter it is manured, and the new meadow is then subjected again to the process of irrigation, which is usually continued for fifteen years. Thus the rotation in the Milanese extends to twenty years; five years for the growth of hemp, pulse and grain, and fifteen for the growth of grass. Rice is also grown in some parts of the Milanese; but as it partakes of the nature of an aquatic plant, for the rice grounds are kept under water during nearly the whole period of its growth, its cultivation has been placed under considerable restriction by the government, owing to the malaria which it engenders.—*Evans' Italy.*

Messrs Winships' Moss House.—One of the neatest things of the kind we have ever seen is the moss and thatch house, which has just been erected on the Winship Gardens at Brighton. It is small but neat, antique, (with a delicate interspersement of the Oriental taste) and delightful in its way. The roof is conical, and thatched with a thick layer of straw; the walls are several inches thick, entirely of moss: the windows are of gothic architecture, with beautifully stained and figured glass. The figured glass represents alternately scenes and characters in India, and sprigs and flowers, emblematical of Flora. A variety of honeysuckles are creeping over the outside. Inside, the window frames are set round with a great variety of beautiful shells. A sedate, observing old gentleman, with his apt poetical quotation, occupies the wall encompassed by a shark's jaw, and notifies visiters that he shall keep a close eye over their greetings and note the stolen kisses from love's young lips. There is, too, the *snow owl*, with his glaring orbs, perched on the cross beam—he doesn't screech. The *old oaken chair*,—a present, and a valuable addition to the antiquated roughness and beauty of the place,—is not the least attractive ornament. It is an ample arm-chair wrought out of crooked limbs and branches of trees, in their natural state, singularly intertwined. The *edifice* and its arrangement have been prepared by Mr Murray, Messrs Winship's gardener, who has exhibited a great deal of taste in the thing.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Large Fleece.—Mr J. Marsh, Jr. of Montague, informs us that he sheared a sheep of his a few days since, one year old, the fleece of which weighed *seven pounds and three quarters.*—*Franklin Mercury.*

CULTURE OF SILK IN TURKEY.

I offer to the public extracts of a letter written recently by Charles Rhind, Esq. to a gentleman in this city. It is replete with interesting information on the mulberry and the culture of silk. Mr Rhind is well acquainted with Turkey; he was the principal negotiator of our treaty with the Sultan, and is a gentleman possessing a highly cultivated mind, united to acuteness of observation. He says "In that country (Turkey) the production of silk is confined to cities or the larger towns, in the vicinity of which the mulberry tree is chiefly cultivated; those trees belong to the farmers or proprietors of the ground, who do not rear the worm themselves, but during the crop-season, the leaves are collected by them daily and carried into the city and sold in the market in the same manner as fruit and vegetables, in such quantities as purchasers may require. At the commencement of the season almost every family clear out all the rooms in the house except one in which they live during the crop season: the worms being produced they purchase a quantity of leaves and strew them over the floor of each room, leaving a small space next the wall, that they may walk round and distribute the leaves; they then place the worms on the leaves, who readily attack them, and then daily throw on such a quantity as experience teaches them will supply the want of the worms, and this they repeat until the worms are ready to rise and wind the cocoon, without ever removing the offal or stems, and frequently the pile of collected matter will reach the height of three or four feet. When the worms show symptoms of winding they plant branches and brushes immediately over the collected mass, the worms rise on these, the cocoons are formed and collected, and the rooms are then cleared out and the reeling is commenced. This manipulation is performed in the most clumsy manner and with the rudest machinery imaginable, notwithstanding which they produce the finest silk in the world. For upwards of thirty years I have been of opinion that the culture of silk would in time, be the most important of our agricultural productions next to cotton. When last in Turkey, by means of an American gentleman who is resident in Brusa, I obtained a quantity of the genuine seed of the *Morus alba* (white mulberry) of Brusa, the great silk district situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, (where the best silk is produced,) the climate of which resembles our own, being almost in the latitude of New York. The seeds which I brought have flourished here, and in three years more will produce fruit sufficient to supply the state, and probably the United States with seed from a native stock of the present blood, as a jockey would term it, for I am of opinion that the *Morus multicaulis*, Chinese mulberry, is too delicate for our climate, although it might succeed in Florida; but those I brought we know to be genuine and hardy, and they will flourish in our latitude."

Remarks—This information of Mr Rhind's is important in several respects. It is highly probable that the mulberry seed which we may soon expect from him, will produce trees more genial to our climate, and better adapted to the worm, than those now in this country. The Turkish method of rearing the worm in cities and country villages, is worthy of our imitation and adoption. How many persons there are unemployed who might in this way earn large sums of money annually, and thus live in comparative comfort. It would be very profitable to farmers living near the cities and villages, to cultivate the mulberry and supply the market. The Turkish method of rearing the worm is disgustingly filthy, and ought to be avoided, the worms should be placed on shelves properly constructed, in tiers rising from two to eight feet, filling all parts of a room except space enough to allow the attendants to feed them and remove the offal and filth which when accumulated, must injure the worm. Mr Rhind proves the fact that our climate is adapted to the production of silk of a superior quality, and he very justly appreciates the high importance of the culture of silk, and is not mistaken in considering it the most important of our productions next to cotton, and I doubt much whether he need have excepted cotton itself.—*Correspondent of the Albany Journal.*

CULTURE OF SILK.

From the result of several years' experience, I venture to assert, that the culture of silk is one of the most lucrative branches of agriculture, and is very light and pleasant employment. Nearly all the labor of feeding and tending the worms may be performed by small children, that are useless at most other employments. The reeling, twisting, coloring, and manufacturing sewing silk is a simple process, and as easily performed as wool or flax. This may be demonstrated by the small specimen I send you, which was wrought upon a common reel and wheel by one who had not the advantage of experience, and who had never seen a cocoon before. One hundred pounds of leaves will produce one pound of sewing silk, and a child from nine to twelve years of age, will gather seventyfive pounds of leaves in a day, this is called a day's work for a child in Connecticut. At this rate, the same child will feed as many worms as will produce twentyseven pounds of reeled silk in six weeks, worth from four to seven dollars per pound, the price being regulated by the good or bad reeling. The reeling of this quantity will occupy the attention of a woman three weeks, and will be produced from a half acre of land. According to this calculation, which I think is not exaggerated, two children from nine to twelve years old, in six weeks, and one woman in three weeks, from an acre of land, will make fiftyfour pounds of reeled silk, worth say five dollars per pound, which amounts to two hundred and seventy dollars. I presume that by planting one field with the Italian mulberry, more may be made annually from them, by feeding silk worms with the leaves, than can be made by the usual mode of farming on a plantation of one hundred acres. We have long been in the habit of sending vast amounts to the Indies, and Europe, to purchase silk, and at the same time of sending the widows and orphans of our country, who are left in pecuniary embarrassments, to alms houses. I think every man who feels an interest in the prosperity of this country, should lend his assistance to put a stop to such proceedings, and thus contribute his mite to a great national good. I would, therefore advise with humble deference, that every farmer procure trees, which may be planted by walls, on side hills, and by the side of high ways and byways, in lands too stony to till, or too barren to produce;—they should occupy the places of useless shrubs and forest trees, as Lombardy and other poplars, paper mulberry, &c., the Italian mulberry being more ornamental than any of them, of speedy growth, and very tenacious of life. I have shown that the business may be attended to by women and children; consequently upwards of twelve millions of dollars may be saved in this country annually, without diminishing in value our other products. The time of feeding worms is from the tenth of May, until about the twentieth of June, a season of the year when a barn is not much used, and by trial, the worms are found to produce as much silk and as good in a barn as in a Laboratory scientifically constructed. Many of the worms in New England are attended in barns, without the trouble of Thermometers or Barometers.

The Italian mulberry is of very speedy growth, and may be propagated so speedily that the manufacture of silk in this country may be commenced much sooner than has been anticipated. The genius and enterprise of our citizens is equal to the task of manufacturing silk superior to the imported; when once in operation their zeal and activity will enable them to compete with the world in the culture. I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a country on the globe having soil and climate so well adapted to the growth of the Italian mulberry, and constitution of the silk worm as the United States. The tenacity of life is indeed wonderful in those trees. I transplanted more than 8000 between the 4th and 28th of June last, and although so very late in the season, I think not 100 died. The tree is perfectly hardy, also in regard to heat and cold; among upwards of 300,000 seedling plants, I have not discovered one that has been injured by the severe frosts of the past winter, while nearly all my other trees have been more or less injured thereby. The Chinese morus multicualis as well as many native trees are entirely killed.

What a proud day will that be for Pennsylvania, when her daughters will appear in silk of their own manufacture. I presume that day is not far distant.—*Penn. Reporter.*

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF POTATOES OVER THE YEAR.

As the best mode of preserving potatoes until the produce of the next year's crop should be brought into use, is a matter of considerable importance, I beg to refer to vol. 22d, p. 135, of the Transactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. where is detailed the following method adopted with success by M. J. de Lancey, Guernsey.

M. De Lancey says: "Early in March, 1803, I observed my winter's stock of potatoes, which I had dug in Oct. 1802, sprouted from the mildness of the weather in this island. It occurred to me that by putting them under ground vegetation would be retarded. I accordingly took indiscriminately from my pile about three dozen and in my court yard dug a hole two feet and a half deep, under the protection of a southwest wall, where the rays of the sun prevail for a few minutes only during the day, at any season of the year. Then, with three pantiles, one at bottom, I laid most of my potatoes in the hole, and placed the other two tiles over them in form of the roof of a house. They not containing all, I threw them carelessly into the hole, having no great confidence in my experiment, covering the place over to its usual

level. Business called me home during part of the summer, I neglected looking after my small deposit; but, on the 21st January, 1804, nearly 11 months after covering them, I had the curiosity to examine them, when to my astonishment, I found them, (two or three excepted, which were perforated by the ground worm, though firm,) all perfectly sound, without having in the least vegetated in any respect, fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, as I have boiled a few, and found them similar in taste and flavor to new potatoes. I further pledge myself that they were perfectly firm. I have still some of them by me for the inspection of my friends, who all agree that they are so."

In another letter, dated 18th of May, 1804, M. De Lancey says: "I avail myself of the opportunity of a friend going to London, to send three of the potatoes, as a confirmation of their being fit for sets, as they are actually sprouting. The potatoes I send, I pledge myself are of the growth of 1802." Then follows the certification of the Secretary to the Society of Arts: "The above potatoes were examined before a committee of the Society on the 30th of July, 1804, and found to be in a state fit for vegetation."

From the above experiment, it is evident that vaults or deep trenches, out of the reach of atmospheric influence, would effectually retard the growth or sprouting of potatoes during the period of about twentyone months; that is, from the time of taking up in October, till the 30th July of the second year, or say at least eighteen months, and we have here a period of time three times longer than would be sufficient to fill up the interval betwixt the old and the new crop of potatoes.

It is probable, that potatoes for deferred use, say from April to October, would be more safely deposited in January or February than at an earlier period; for it cannot be doubted that, when just taken from the field, they possess a succulence and moisture rather inimical to sound storing in large quantities, besides which the examination and removal of damaged sets would contribute much to the security of deposited heaps. If we can preserve ice from melting, we can surely keep potatoes from sprouting; and the latter is undoubtedly of much greater importance than the former. Trenches or vaults would probably require three or four feet of covering of mould, besides all the advantages that can be gained by selection of a situation not exposed to the sun; and if the potatoes deposited were formed into breaks or divisions of five, ten or fifteen bolls, according to circumstances, with intervening partitions to prevent the access of air, there is little doubt, that by well contrived, and well constructed vaults or trenches, potatoes may be kept in excellent condition, from the beginning of April till the end of October for domestic purposes, as well as for the use of horses and cattle.—*Edinburgh Quar. Jour.*

[From the New York Farmer.]

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF OX TEAMS.

Mr Editor—It may appear to you that I am trespassing on your patience, but I am inclined to make a few more remarks: you are however, under no obligation to attend to them. In regard to cattle and ox-teaming, although there may be some advantage in obtaining particular breeds from England, I am inclined to the opinion that there is more in good or proper keeping, and management, than in selecting particular breeds. A selection from our own native cattle would be equally as advantageous, I have no doubt, as to select from a foreign country. It has proved so at least according to my experience.

But of all points in the farming business, there appears to be none in which the generality of farmers seem to be more in error than the management of ox-teams. When I was a boy, 50 years ago, my father's custom was, in the spring, when he began to plough, to get up as soon as it was light and feed his oxen, and before 7 o'clock take them out and go to ploughing until 12 o'clock, and then to let them eat hay as long as they would, perhaps 1½ hours; but the moment they began to chew the cud, to take to the work again till near sun-down. When they first began they would plough more than an acre a day, but in the course of 2 or 3 weeks it was hard to go half an acre, and this with much difficulty. This surely, I thought, was a hard task, and when I came to be manager myself I took a different method, and that was not to feed until about sunrise, which gave them a little time in the morning to chew the cud, and at noon gave them time to lay down half an hour for the same purpose, and then to go until one hour before sunset. With this method I found my team would plough as much in a day at the end of ploughing as at the beginning in the spring, with the same feed as given in the other method.

Another method I found customary among farmers when I came into this country, still worse than the former, and that is to take up the team before sunrise, and before it had time to chew the cud, or eat any at all, in order to plough in the cool of the day, and at 9 or 10 o'clock pretend to feed them. But the fact is, by that time they become so exhausted and feverish that they cannot eat at all, but must be taken out again to work towards the cool of the day; and thus they soon get their team to lie down in the furrow, notwithstanding they may have a sufficiency to feed them. The fact is, as I find it, animals that work as a team must have a proper time to eat, and to chew the cud, and to rest, or they will soon fail in performing: and if they have this, they will not only perform a good spring's work, but will work the year round through heat and cold, except in some hot days, when it is even too hot for a man to work in the sun. Yours truly, L.

SILK.

Lisbon, May 5th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Silk Culturist.

Sir—I am much pleased, on perusing the first two numbers of your valuable little "Manual;" with the manner in which you have stated the probable advantages of the culture of silk to the farmers of America; and I wish to add a few words in confirmation of your statements.

I have manufactured silk, at Spitalfields, in London, twenty years; and am perfectly aequainted with the winding, warping, and weaving of plain silks, such as Sarcenets, Satins, Gros-de-Naples, Florentines, Plushes, and Velvets; or figured silks, such as Florets, Tobines, Tissues, and Damasks; all of which works require very different kinds of silk. In the last six months, I have woven many pounds of silk, *of American growth*, into silk stocks for Mr James Bottom; and I assure you, Sir, that I have seen many samples of American silk, far superior to the Bengal, China, and French silks, and nearly equal to the best Italian.

I am surprised that the farmers of America have so long neglected the culture of silk; it being so very profitable, and the climate being so well adapted to it. I have known Italian silk to be sold for a dollar an ounce, in England before it was manufactured; and the average price is about seven dollars a pound. At the present time, the most inferior kinds of manufactured silk, imported from England, France, and China, are being sold, in this country, for sixteen dollars a pound: and as the cost and fair profit of manufacturing cannot exceed seven dollars, it leaves the enormous price of nine dollars a pound for the raw silk, which price, the people of America are now paying to the people of Italy and France.

By reference to the statement of M. Carrier, in the first number of the "Culturist," I find that nearly all his silk, sold for nearly 6 dollars a pound; and, that on an acre of land, he realized two hundred and ninety dollars in a year. Now when we take into consideration the disadvantageous nature of the climate of France, compared to that of America, it appears to our view a mine of wealth for the farmers of this country.

In this letter, I have endeavored to show the advantages of the silk trade in an individual point of view; should you deem this worth insertion, I will, in my next letter, point out the advantages of the silk trade, to the community at large.

Yours, &c. William Carpenter.

White Mulberry.—Our white mulberries some of which were set out last spring, and some the spring before, varying from two to four years old, have been killed more than we have ever known this kind of tree to be by any winter. The trees are upon a thin gravelly loam, and were not protected in any way whatever.

Chinese Mulberry.—In order to test the hardiness of this species, we set out, last spring, six of them. They were one year old, from layers, and about two feet high. We set them in a cold clayey loam, where we knew the frost would heave very much, and without manure. They grew but little last summer. In the fall we wound some matting around one of them. One of them being broken down accidentally, we threw some dirt over it, the others we left as they were, to live or die. The result is the following. One of them we gave away to a friend quite early in the spring, without knowing whether it was dead or alive, and have not heard whether it is living or not. Two of the others were thrown almost entirely out of the ground, of course the upper roots were frozen, but the lower roots are alive yet, and may or may not come. Another one is starting about four inches above the ground, the one covered by a mat is killed down to the ground, and the one that was broken and covered by earth is putting out leaves from the eyes next to the earth that is over them, and which has not been removed. We think on the whole, from this experiment, they are as hardy and have done as well as the white mulberry would have done in the same circumstances.

A *dandolo* (Italian) mulberry, without protection one year old, was killed down to the ground and has not yet started.—*Maine Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1835.

FARMERS' WORK FOR JULY.

Hay Making.—It is best to cut the heaviest grass first, and if it be so thick and luxuriant as to lodge, or the lower leaves, and bottom of the stalks begin to decay, turn yellow, and lose their nutritive qualities, though the grass be not more than two thirds grown it is well to begin to mow it. But if you are strong handed as regards help, and can 'go ahead" like a steam car, you may as well wait till the head is fully formed, and the seed obtained its growth, though not entirely ripened. *The Farmer's Assistant* asserts that the best time for cutting herds grass [timothy] where but one crop is cut in the season is when the seeds of the grass are fully formed, but before they have become fully ripe, but as farmers cannot cut their hay in a day or two, it is necessary that they begin before this time that they may not end too long after it. The same time is also proper for cutting clover, or rather when a part of the heads turn brown. Foul meadow may be cut much later without being hurt by long standing."

It is affirmed by a writer in the Norwich Courier, "If grass when mown is carefully turned every day it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its lying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lie more than one day, it becomes mouldy and turns black. If carefully turned every day, "rain or shine," it will not lose its color. This is the result of many years' experience.

With regard to making hay from clover, there are various opinions and practices. The Farmer's Manual directs, in order to preserve the most valuable parts of clover, viz. the heads and leaves, to cut it in dry weather; and when the dew is dried off from the first swaths, turn them over gently without spreading, until you come to the swaths which are free from dew, let these lie untouched until noon, unless showers or a storm become threatening. In this case break off your mowers and get your clover from the swath into small cocks. Let the cocks be made with the fork, with only once or twice rolling. But if the weather continues fair, let your mowers keep on, and your haymakers follow with their forks, and put all the swaths into small cocks. The next day let these cocks stand, and go on cutting as before; proceed thus until you have secured your clover. In two, three or four days as the weather may be, the clover first cut will be fit to cart if the weather proves fair, if not the rains will never penetrate farther than the winds and sun can dry; the clover will be injured only on the surface. Should a long cloudy or moist turn succeed you may give your clover air by taking off the tops of each cock and placing it for the bottom, and thus with your fork change the order of your cocks by bringing the bottoms to the tops; this mode will cause your cocks to shed rain better than the common mode of turning them over at once with the fork. When you find your clover sufficiently cured for housing, take the first good hay day, turn over your cocks in the morning when the dew is off, and as soon as the moisture is dried from the bottom clear your fields. Thus you will secure the most valuable parts of your clover, viz. the heads and leaves in full bloom and as perfect a green as when growing. And your horses will hold their flesh and do more service on this clover without grain than on clover cured by the common method with the usual quantity of grain.

The Albany Cultivator in treating of making hay from clover observes, "My practice has been to leave the clover to wilt in the swath, and when partially dried, either to turn the swaths or to make grass cocks the same day, so as to secure the dried portions from the dew. That which is not put into cocks the first day is thus secured the second day, or as soon as it becomes partially dried. These grass cocks are permitted to stand one, two or three days, according as the weather is, and as the curing process has progressed. When they are opened at nine or ten o'clock on a fair day, the hay is turned over between eleven and three and soon after turning gathered again for the cart. Thus cured, the hay is perfectly bright and sweet, and hardly a blossom or a leaf wasted. Some care is required in making the cocks. The grass is collected with forks and placed on dry ground between the swaths, in as small a compass as convenient at the base, say two or three feet in diameter, and rising in a cone to the height of four or five feet.

"The advantages of this mode of curing clover are;

"1. The labor of spreading from the swath is saved.

"2. The labor of the hand rake is abridged, or wholly dispensed with, if the horse rake is used to glean the field when the hay is taken off, the forks sufficing to collect it tolerably clean in the cocking process.

"3. It prevents in a great measure, injury from dew and rain, for these cocks if rightly constructed, (not by rolling) will sustain a rain of some days, that is, they have done this with me, without heating, or becoming more than superficially wet.

4. "Clover hay made in this way may almost invariably be housed in good condition; and if rain falls after the grass is mown, the quality of the hay is infinitely superior to what it would be under the old process of curing."

A writer for the N. England Farmer, vol. xi. p. 2, with the signature, W. B. who is a practical and judicious farmer, objects to attempting to cure clover in the swath or in cocks. He says, "clover, like other hay to be good for anything must be dried in the sun," &c. Dr Deane under the head clover directs, when half the heads are turned from red to brown, and in the decay it is the right time to mow it. But if the seed is to be saved for use, it must stand until it is all dead ripe, both heads and stalks. It requires more care to make clover into hay than most other grasses. That which is mown in a morning should be spread, turned and raked up before night. The next day if the weather be fair, it must be opened, stirred once or twice, and cocked up again. Then, after sweating a day or two, it may be put in the barn."

Lorain says, "Curing hay in swaths to save the juices, seems to be not only practically wrong but also opposed to reason. The confined heat and moisture in the interior of the swath promotes fermentation; and must be more or less injurious to the nutritive matters contained in the grasses, &c." Although there appears to be a point blank variance in writers on the subject of making hay from clover, they may be right on both sides, by conforming to circumstances. If the crop be large and luxuriant, and the weather fair and dry, adopt what Lorain calls "the good old way of shaking out the swaths, and spreading them carefully over the whole surface of the soil as fast as the grasses are mowed" provided the dew is off. But if the weather be lowering and variable let your grass remain as left by the mower, and be cured in the swath and the cock as heretofore directed.

Indian Corn for Fodder.—The prospect is that grass for hay will be short this season, and it may be well to plant or sow Indian corn for fodder.

Corn intended for fodder, may be sowed either broad cast or in drills. The former is the least trouble, the latter will give the greatest product, and leave the soil in the best order. If the land on which you propose to raise your corn is mowing or pasture fresh ploughed for the purpose, broad cast sowing will, perhaps, be preferable, as the sod after being turned over should not be disturbed, and there will be but little to apprehend from weeds. If you sow broad cast, from 3 to 3½ bushels to an acre are recommended.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, June 27, 1835.

The display this day was unrivalled by any former exhibition at this season of the year, the great increase of beautiful and new roses, herbaceous and shrub flowers excited general admiration.

M. P. Wilder, from his gardens in Dorchester, 9 varieties of moss roses, viz. Rosea plena, do. blanda, do. alba, do. Blanch nouvelle, do. De la fleache, do. coccinea, do. panache, do. prolific, do. single. Pæonias — Whitleji, Humei, Fragrans. Dahlia — Brown's Ophelia.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard. Roses — York and Lancaster, Tuscany, White, do. Globe, Provence, Blush, Perfecta, Dianthus, Campanula pyramidalis, Delphiniums, Potentilla, &c.

S. Walker, Roxbury. Campanula persicæfolia, Alba, plena, do. do. purpurea, Clematis alpina, Dianthus var., Ford's fine seedling, do. do. Bows, Clauding's hybrida, barbatus, Lysimachia quadrifolia, Lythrum salicaria, Monarda Russelina, Œnothera speciosa, do. Frageri, do. macrocarpa, Penstemon digitalis, do. var. Phlox paniculata, alba, setacea, Antirrhinum, linaria; Ranunculus, var. Spirea filipendula, Tradescantia virginica, var. rubra, Veronica siberica, Hesperis purple pl., Clematis integrifolia. Roses—Provence, Gloria Mundi, Walker's Roxbury Belle, Blush, &c.

John A. Kenrick, Newton. Pæonia Whitleji, Fragrans; Delphinium sinensis, Spirea levigata, Lonicera pubescens; about 75 kinds of Roses.

Winships. Variety of various kinds.

E. P. Hartshorn, Esq. Fine specimens Moss roses, &c.

For the Committee, Jona. Winship.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

The exhibition of Strawberries this day was finer than probably was ever before exhibited on the Society's tables. 3 boxes Keen's seedlings, and one of Southboro, from the garden of Mr Thomas Hastings, East Cambridge, very large and handsome, took the lead.

3 Baskets Methven Castle, Downton and Keen's Seedlings, (one each), large and handsome from the garden of Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester.

4 Boxes Methven Castle from Mr Artemas Rogers, Watertown. Methven Castle from Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton and Mr Richard Ward, Roxbury—Seedlings a new kind, a promising specimen from Messrs Hovey, Cambridgeport.

3 Bunches White Chasselas grapes from the grapery of Jacob Tidd, Esq. Roxbury.

A Milan Cucumber, from Mr A. D. Williams, Roxbury.

For the Committee, B. V. French.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held at their room on Saturday, the 27th June.

Mr J. P. Davis, from the committee appointed to se-

lect a list of candidates to fill the vacancies in the Society reported—that they had attended to their duty and respectfully submitted their selections.

It was voted that the committee proceed to ballot for the officers of the Society.—Messrs B. V. French, Sam'l Pond and Thomas Brewer, were chosen a committee to collect, sort and count the votes.

This committee having attended to their duty, reported that the whole number of votes given in was thirteen, all of which were for the following persons, who were unanimously elected.

President.—Hon. Elijah Vose.

Vice Presidents.— E. Bartlett, S. A. Shurtleff, G. W. Pratt.

Corresponding Secretary.—R. T. Paine.

Recording Secretary.—E. Weston, Jr.

Counsellors —Samuel Downer, John W. Boott, E. M. Richards, John Prince.

Committee on Fruits.—S. A. Shurtleff, Samuel Downer, E. M. Richards, B. V. French.

Committee on Flowers.—J. E. Teschemacher.

Committee on Library.—J. E. Teschemacher, E. Weston, Jr.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.—Sam'l Downer.

Executive Committee.—Cheever Newhall, George W. Pratt, L. P. Grosvenor.

Committee on Finance.—B. V. French, Cheever Newhall.

Messrs J. L. L. F. Warren, Peter Wainwright, Jr. Samuel Phipps and Marshall Tidd, were admitted subscription members.

It wss voted, that the executive committee, be a committee to revise the constitution and By-laws, and report at the next stated meeting.

Voted, that if any vacancies occur in this Committee, they be authorized to fill such vacancies.

Adjourned to Saturday, July 4th, at 11 o'clock, A M.

CHARLES M. HOVEY, *Sec. pro. tem.*

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1835.

Peas $1, Beans 75 cts. per peck, Beets 12½ cts per bunch, Cucumbers 6¼ to 12½ cts. apiece, Cabbages, 6¼ cts. a head, Radishes, 3 cts. a bunch, Turnips 6¼ cts. a bunch, Rhubarb 6¼ cts. a pound, Lettuce 3 cts. per head.

Strawberries 25 cts. a box, Cherries 12½ cts. a quart, Gooseberries, 12½ cts a quart.

WANTED

A man and wife (Americans) to take the charge of a Farm of about 500 acres in the State of New York, Near Green Bush. The man must be thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of business incident to such an establishment, and among other qualifications, that of the rearing and management of Stock is requisite. The wife will be required to manage an extensive dairy. To such a family, that can produce the needful recommendations for capacity industry, neatness and sobriety, liberal encouragement will be given. None others need apply. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

June 25, 1835. 6t 4 *Court Street.*

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted an experienced capable Gardener. He must produce written testimonials from former employers of his capacity to manage a Hot and Green House establishment, and every other branch of Gardening, and also of his sobriety and industry. Liberal wages will be paid. Horticulturists in N. York and Philadelphia, are respectfully requested to recommend any such Gardener, who may be seeking employment, to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Broomley Vale, Roxbury, near Boston, June 23, 1835.

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

For sale in Roxbury, a pair of Twin Heifers, 3 years old next August. They look precisely alike, and are of a fine size. Inquire of Col. Wyman, or Mr Fisher, at his Hotel in Roxbury

The mother of the above mentioned Heifers was a twin, and during twelve years from May 15, 1822, to May, 1833, had and raised seventeen calves.

june 10. CATHARINE BLANEY, Roxbury.

THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber respectfully offers to the public a new Threshing Machine which he has recently invented, and which for utility, cheapness and simplicity he can recommend to their use.

The machine, put in operation by a horse and tended by two men, is capable of threshing grain of all kinds, whether reaped or mowed, and at the same time separates it from the straw, doing the work of twelve men by the ordinary process per day, without any waste of the grain

The apparatus by which the machine is put in motion is connected with it, and it is altogether as portable as a horse wagon.

Its simplicity is such that it can be built or repaired by most farmers at a small expense.

The superiority of the machine over any other of the kind now in use, consists mainly in the perfect manner in which it separates the grain from the head of the sheaf—every grain being effectually separated—which in itself is equal to 5 per cent of the whole quantity threshed. The head passes through unbroken, but the grain is effectually cleared. As to its capability of execution, it will thresh out as much grain as the most active man can handle, and then the cradle into which it passes is frequently not more than half filled.

The subscriber has secured Letters Patent for the above invention. The machine will soon be ready for exhibition in this city, due notice of which will be given, and rights for States, counties and towns then be disposed of.

June 24. WILLIAM LAIGHTON.

COWS! COWS! COWS!

At Shurtleff's Farm in Chelsea, a little East of the Ferry.

For sale, 20 Cows, 4 Calves, and a few Heifers. The cows are first rate milkers, Short-Horns, Fill-Pails and Galloways, and many of them sired by the imported Bulls, Cœlebs, Bolivar and Fill-Pail.

About one hundred Ewes and Lambs of Saxony, Merino and Dishley blood. Grass standing on fifty acres of salt marsh, equal to any in the Commonwealth. Also 18 acres of first rate winter Rye and 9 acres of Barley, all in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale of the grass and grain at 1 o'clock, and of the cattle and sheep at 4 o'clock, P. M. July 2.

Pedigrees and age at the time of sale. june 25.

FLOWER POTS.

The subscriber has for sale at his pottery in Danvers, a new style of Flower Pots. Samples of the Pots may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51, North Market street.

june 10. 3t. MILES OSBORN.

VALUABLE WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This Day published by Geo. C. Barrett, THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST. By T. G. Fessenden. Second edition, *revised and improved by the Author, with considerable additions.*

The first edition was published last season, and the sale was rapid beyond precedent for a work of this kind. The present improved and stereotyped impression has still higher recommendations to public patronage, and cannot fail to prove still more useful to the community of cultivators.

This work has met with decided and universal approbation from the most competent judges. Among the written and printed recommendatory notices are those of the Hon. John Lowell and Rev. Henry Colman. The Editors of the New York Farmer, the New England Magazine, the Maine Farmer, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, &c. have given favorable critiques of the Complete Farmer. We shall subjoin Mr Lowell's notice, and propose in some future number to publish those of the other gentlemen who have honored the work with their approbation.

"*Roxbury, April* 6, 1835.

"Having perused with attention the Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in its first edition, and having recently revised it at his request, preparatory to a second edition, I am of opinion that it is a valuable compendium and useful work. Those who know that the science of Agriculture is so extensive as to fill twelve quarto volumes in the celebrated French work of the Abbe Rozier, and a space not less in English works, will not expect in such an abridgement full details in any one branch of that extensive and varied art. But I know of no abridged work in the French or English languages which conveys more instruction in so small a compass than this work of Mr Fessenden.

m6 John Lowell."

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.

June 14 1834. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Trees of the above new variety of the Mulberry for sale by the subscriber at $40 per hundred, $5 per dozen, and 50 cts each, being about six feet high. Orders solicited.

Feb. 18. GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
Apples,	barrel	3 50	5 00
Beans, white,	bushel	1 75	2 12
Beef, mess, (new)	barrel	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1.	"	11 50	12 00
prime,	"	9 00	9 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	20	24
Butter inspected, No. 1,	"	14	17
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	39
Flax, American,	"	10	11
Flaxseed,	bushel	1 33	1 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	6 75	6 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		7 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 75
Alexandria,	"	6 75	6 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	93	95
southern yellow	"	90	93
white,	"	92	93
Rye, northern,	"	95	1 00
Barley,	"		
Oats, nor hern, (prime)	"		62
Hay, best English,	ton	19 50	21 00
eastern screwed,	"	15 00	16 00
hard pressed,	"	16 00	18 00
Honey,	gallon	37	42
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"		
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
Leather, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	16	18
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 00	1 05
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	21 00	22 00
Navy, mess,	"	16 00	16 50
bone, middlings,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25	2 37
Red Top,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	9
White Dutch Honeysuckle,	"	25	03
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	2 00	3 00
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	7 50	8 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	70
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	50	55
do. 1-2 do.	"	45	50
do. 1-4 and common	"	37	42
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
1st Lambs,	"	45	50
2d do.	"	33	38
3d do,	"	25	30
1st Spinning,	"	35	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	13
southern,	"	7½	8
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6	7
Poultry,	"	10	14
Butter, (tub)	"	14	16
lump	"	16	18
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes,	bushel	50	55
Cider,	barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, June 22, 1835.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market, 370 Beef Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 2940 Sheep and Lambs, and 225 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were not supported, as will be perceived by our quotations, viz: three or four yoke at 40s 6d, and one ox at 41s, all of which were very fine; prime at 34 6 a 39; good 32 6 a 34 6; thin and ordinary at 27 9 a 30 9.

Working Oxen—Sales at 40, 60, 68, $70; and one fine yoke at $135.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $26, 24, 25, 28, 30 and 36.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots including 1-5th old, were taken at 12s, 12s 9d, 13s 6d, and 15s, and a very few fine at 18s; Wethers at 19s 6d, 21s, and 23s 3d.

Swine—Nearly all those at market were small pigs, and were sold in a lot at about 7c; and a lot old, 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Southern Rose Bud.]

THE CHILD'S DOUBT.

You know you told me, mother dear,
(How can I think it true?)
That God can always see and hear
What'er I say and do!

I listen, mother, for his voice,
I look His form to see;
I see Him not—I hear Him not;
Then how can He see me?

My child! you often tremble, when
The clouds are talking loud;
And are you not afraid to hear
His voice who made the cloud?

And see the Sun is in the skies!
Look up, with steadfast gaze,
You cannot! no! it hurts your eyes;
Too strong the wondrous blaze.

Yet, faint before the face of Him,
That glory is a shade,
Or, at the best, a moment's gleam,
His pitying glance has made!

But, mother, when the day is dark,
When shadows dim the air,
By radiant breakings through the clouds,
I *know the Sun* is there!

My child! the heavens, earth, and air,
Are darkness to *His* day.
And all the glow of glory there,
His love's attempered ray.

In mercy to our senses weak,
He shades his presence bright,
In Nature's music, veils His voice,
And in her smile, His light. FLORENCE.

[From the Emporium and True American.]

DON'T QUARREL.

"One of the easiest, the most common, and the most perfectly foolish things in the world is — to quarrel; no matter with whom, man, woman, or child; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be guided by it. And yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians quarrel, lawyers, doctors, and printers quarrel, the church quarrels, and the state quarrels, nations, and tribes, and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts quarrel about all manner of things and on all manner of occasions.

Now that a great deal of mischief comes of this everybody sees and feels and admits, but what good? Many things, evil in themselves, have their redeeming results and produce at least their kernel of wheat to the bushel of chaff, but if anybody ever discovered a good thing come out of a quarrel, if he'll give us its length, breadth, quality, and description, we'll insure him a patent for it.

If there is anything in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one — it degrades him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others — and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability, on the other.

Some things look very well in theory which do not answer at all in practice; and it is possible for a man to reason himself into the belief that a particular system is right, which, when reduced to practice, will turn out entirely wrong. But neither the theory nor the practice of quarrelling is good.

The reason people quarrel about religion is, because they really have so little of it, and the harder they quarrel the more abundantly do they prove it. A man has a right to stand fast by his religious faith — a right to insist upon it — a right to present it respectfully on all proper occasions, to the consideration of others; but he has no right to quarrel — and any man that will quarrel about these things, in my opinion, has not much to quarrel about.

Politicians need not quarrel. Whoever quarrels with a man for his political opinions, is himself denying the first principles of freedom — freedom of thought — moral liberty — without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat — it is therefore wrong upon principle. You have on this subject, a right to your own opinions — so have others; you have a right to convince them, if you can, — they have the same — Exercise your rights, but again I say—*Don't quarrel.*

The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better — the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so as that nobody will believe him, no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is, generally, just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet.

LONGEVITY OF THE VINE.—The vine lasts to a considerable age; it spreads also to a large extent or when supported rises to a great height. Although it bears at three or four years plentifully, it is said by Miller that vineyards improve in quality till fifty years old. Pliny mentions a vine which had attained the age of six hundred years. In France and Italy there are entire vineyards still in existence, and in full bearing, which were in the same condition at least three centuries ago; and have so continued ever since. The slender stems of ordinary vines, when they have attained a considerable age, are remarkably tough and compact; and the timber of the very old ones in foreign countries, which is occasionally of size enough for being sawn into planks, and being made into furniture and utensils, is almost indestructible. Strabo mentions an old vine which two men could not embrace. A single vine plant, which was trained against a row of houses at Northallerton, covered, in 1792, one hundred and thirtyseven square yards. It was then about a hundred years old, and it increased in size afterwards; but it is now dead. In 1795, the principal stem of this vine was about fifteen inches in diameter.

A rail road is projected from Paris to Calais, so that one may breakfast in Paris, and dine in London.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber intending leaving this part of the country for the South about the 1st of August next, offers for sale the whole of his extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods, and lease of the store No. 414 Washington st —and the stock will be sold at very reduced prices at retail until closed, among which are the following varieties, viz:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Athenian Cassimere, Rouen Cassimere, Athenian Camlets, &c.

4 bales of superior Welch, English and American Flannels. Some of them are very superior, and are warranted not to shrink in washing.

2 bales of Angola Flannel, an excellent article for summer wear.

1 bale Domet Flannel, 4 do col'd American do,
4 do col'd Domets,
3 cases of superior English Cambric Dimoties,
1 do. do Furniture Dimoty,
1 do col'd Poult de Soie Silk, at 3s per yd, of an excellent quality,
Cases Irish Linens of superior quality,
do English and American Prints,
do and bales of brown and bleached Shirtings,
do of white Cambric and Cambric Muslins,
do of Bishop Lawns, from 20 cents to 5s 3d per yard,
1600 ps Nankin and Canton Straw Carpeting,
Cases of Taylor's Persian Spool Cotton, at 3s per dozen, or 5 cents per spool, warranted of very superior quality,
Cases of Spool Cotton at 6d per dozen,
1 case of open work cotton Hose at 1s per pair,
Cases of 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinet Laces, fm 9d to 5s 3d per yd.
case Grecian do. superior quality, at 2s per yard,
1 bale Russia Damask, 6-4 and 8-4—a very durable article for Table Cloths,
2 cases India and English Silk Hdkfs.
2 do col'd Table Cloths, assorted sizes,
1 do col'd bordered cotton hdkfs.; imitation L. C. at 9d each.
1 case Linen hdkfs. 4 do American Sewing Cotton,
5 bales Russia Crash,
3 cases Linen and Cotton Tapes, 1 do. English Pins,
7 bales of Tickings, assorted qualities—and a great variety of other goods, which will be sold in proportion.

ELIAB STONE BREWER,
June 3. 414 Washington street.

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that ar strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price for large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A single man, who is well acquainted with his business in all its branches, and who can procure good recommendations from his last employers. Enquire at G. C. Barrett's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. m6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTON.

PRINTED BY TUTTLE AND WEEKS,
No. 8, School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.